THE [*Numb.* 870.]

# *MARYLAND* GAZETTE,

*Containing the lateſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.*

THURSDAY, *January* 7, 1762.

*We gave our Readers in* March 1759, *a ſhort Account of the Loſs of his Majeſty's Ship* Litchfield, *of* 50 *Guns, commanded by Capt.* Barton, *on the Coaſt of* Africa; *but as the following Narrative of the Loſs of that Ship, and a great Number of her Men, written by Lieut.* James Sutherland, *and publiſh'd in the* Gentleman's Magazine *for* Auguſt 1761, *contains ſo particular a Deſcription of genuine Diſtreſs, and of the barbarous Manners of the* Mooriſh *People, we apprehend, it cannot, at this Time, be unacceptable to our Readers.*

THE *Litchfield* left *Ireland* on *Nov.* 11, 1758, in company with ſeveral other men of war and tranſports, under the command of Commodore *Keppel*, intended for the reduction of *Goree*. The voyage was proſperous till the 28th, on which day, at eight in the evening, Lieut. *Sutherland* took charge of the watch, and the weather turned out very ſqually, with rain. At nine it was exceeding dark, with much lightning, the wind varying from S.W. to W.N.W. At half paſt nine they had an extreme hard ſquall; Capt. *Earton* came upon deck and ſtaid till ten, then left orders to keep ſight of the commodore, and to make what ſail the weather would permit. At eleven they ſaw the commodore bearing S. but the ſqualls coming ſo heavy, were obliged to hand the main-top-ſail, and at 12 o'clock were under their courſes.

*Nov.* 29, at one in the morning, ſays Mr. *Sutherland*, I left the deck in the charge of the firſt lieutenant; the light which we took to be the commodore's right a-head, bearing S. wind W. S. W. blowing very hard. At ſix in the morning I was awaked by a great ſhock, and a confuſed noiſe of the men on deck. I ran up, thinking ſome ſhip had run foul of us, for that by my own reckoning, and that of every other perſon in the ſhip, we were at leaſt 35 leagues diſtance from land; but before I could reach the quarter-deck, the ſhip gave a great ſtroke upon the ground, and the ſea broke all over her. Juſt after this, I could perceive the land rocky, ragged, and uneven, about two cables length from us. The ſhip lying with her broadſide to windward, the maſts ſoon went over-board, carrying ſome men with them. It is impoſſible for any one but a ſufferer to feel our diſtreſs at this time; the maſts, yards, and ſails hanging along ſide in a confuſed heap, the ſhip beating violently upon the rocks, the waves curling up to an incredible height, then daſhing down with ſuch force, as if they would immediately have ſplit the ſhip to pieces, which we every moment expected. When we had a little recovered from our firſt confuſion, we ſaw it neceſſary to get every thing we could over to the larboard ſide, to prevent the ſhip from heeling off, and expoſing the deck to the ſea; ſome of the people were very earneſt to get the boats out, contrary to advice, and after much intreaty, notwithſtanding a moſt terrible ſea, one of the boats was launched, and eight of the beſt men jumped into her, but ſhe had hardly got to the ſhip's ſtern, when ſhe was whirl'd to the bottom, and every one in her periſhed; the reſt of the boats were ſoon waſhed to pieces upon the deck. We then made a raft with the davit, capſton bars, and ſome boards, and waited with reſignation for divine providence to aſſiſt us. The ſhip was ſo ſoon filled with water, we had no time to get any proviſion up; the quarter-deck and poop were now the only places we could ſtand on with any ſecurity, the waves being moſtly ſpent by the time they reached us, owing to the fore-part of the ſhip breaking them. At four in the afternoon, perceiving the ſea to be much abated, one of our people attempted to ſwim, and got ſafe aſhore. There were numbers of *Moors* upon the rocks, ready to take hold of any one, and beckoned much for us to come aſhore, which at firſt we took for kindneſs, but they ſoon undeceived us, for they had not the humanity to aſſiſt any body that was entirely naked, but would fly to thoſe who had any thing about them, and ſtrip them before they were quite out of the water, wrangling amongſt themſelves about the plunder; in the mean time the poor wretches were left to crawl up the rocks if they were able, if not, they periſhed unregarded. The ſecond lieutenant and myſelf, with about 65 others, got aſhore before dark, but were left expoſed to the weather upon the cold ſand, and to keep us from ſtarving, were obliged to go down to the ſhore, and bring up pieces of the wreck to make a fire; and if we happened to pick up a ſhirt or a handkerchief, and did not give it up to the *Moors* at the firſt demand, the next thing was a dagger offered to our breaſts. They allowed us a piece of an old ſail, which they did not think worth carrying off, of which we made two tents, and crouded ourſelves into them, every one fitting between anothers legs, to preſerve warmth, and make room. In this uneaſy ſituation continually bewailing ourſelves, and our poor ſhipmates upon the wreck, we paſſed a moſt tedious, blowing, dark, rainy night, without ſo much as a drop of water to refreſh us, except what we catched through our ſail-cloth covering.

*Nov.* 30. At ſix in the morning we went down, with a number of our men, upon the rocks, to aſſiſt our ſhipmates in coming aſhore, and found the ſhip had been greatly ſhattered in the night. It being now low water, many attempted to ſwim aſhore; ſome got ſafe, others periſhed. The people on board got the raft into the water, and about 15 men upon it, but they were no ſooner put off from the wreck, than it was quite overturned, moſt of the men recovered it again, but were hardly on, before it was overturned again, there were only three or four that got hold of it again, the reſt periſhed. During this time, a good ſwimmer brought a rope aſhore with much difficulty, which I had the good fortune to catch hold of juſt as he was quite ſpent, and had thoughts of quitting it. Some people coming to my aſſiſtance, we pulled a larger rope aſhore with that, and made it faſt round a rock. We found this gave great ſpirits to the poor ſouls upon the wreck; for it being hawled tight from the upper part of the ſtern, made an eaſy deſcent to any who had art enough to walk or ſlide upon a rope, with a ſmaller rope fixed above to hold by. This was a means of ſaving a number of lives, though many were waſhed off by the impetuous ſurf, and periſhed. The flood coming on, raiſed the ſurf, and prevented any more coming at this time, and the ropes could be of no further uſe. We then retired from the rocks, and hunger prevailing, we went about broiling ſome of the drowned turkeys, *&c.* which, with ſome flour mixt and baked amongſt the coals, made our firſt meal upon this barbarous coaſt; we found a well of freſh water about half a mile off, which very much refreſhed us. But we had hardly finiſhed this coarſe repaſt, when the *Moors* (who were now grown numerous) drove us every one down to the rocks to bring up empty iron-bound caſks, pieces of the wreck which had moſt iron about them, and other things: About three o'clock in the afternoon we had another meal upon the drowned poultry, and finding this was the beſt we were likely to have, ſome were ordered to ſave all they could find, others to raiſe a larger tent, and the reſt were ſent down to the rocks to look out for people coming aſhore. The ſurf greatly increaſing with the flood, and breaking upon the fore-part of the ſhip, ſhe was now divided into three pieces; the fore-part was turned keel up, the middle part was ſoon daſhed into a thouſand pieces, the fore part of the poop fell likewiſe at this time, and about 30 men went with it, 8 of whom got aſhore with our help, but ſo bruiſed, that we deſpaired of their recovery. Nothing but the after-part of the poop now remained above water, with a very ſmall part of the other decks, on which our captain, and about 130 more remained, expecting every wave to be their laſt. Every ſhock threw ſome off, few or none of whom came on ſhore alive. During this diſtreſs, the *Moors* laughed very loud, and ſeemed much diverted, when a wave, larger than common, threatened the deſtruction of the poor tottering ſouls upon the wreck. Between four and five o'clock the ſea was much decreaſed with the ebb, the rope being ſtill ſecure, they began to venture upon it, ſome tumbled off and periſhed, others got aſhore; about five, we beckoned as much as poſſible for the captain to come upon the rope, as this ſeemed to be as good an opportunity as any we had ſeen, and many came ſafe with our aſſiſtance; ſome told us, that the captain was determined to ſtay till all the men had quitted the wreck. However, we ſtill continued to beckon for him, and juſt before it was dark, we ſaw him come upon the rope; he was cloſe followed by a good able ſeaman, who did all he could to keep up his ſpirits, and aſſiſt him in warping. As he could not ſwim, and had been ſo many hours without refreſhment, with the ſurf hurling him violently along, he was no longer able to reſiſt the violence of the waves, but had loſt his hold of the great rope, and muſt unavoidably have periſhed, had not a wave thrown him within reach of our ropes, which he had barely the ſenſe left to catch hold of, we pulled him up, and after reſting a little while upon the rocks, he came to himſelf, and walked up to the tent, deſiring us ſtill to continue to aſſiſt the reſt of the people in coming aſhore. The villains of *Moors* would have ſtript him, tho' he had nothing on but a plain waiſtcoat and breeches, if we had not plucked up a little ſpirit and oppoſed them, upon which they thought proper to deſiſt. The people continued to come aſhore, tho' many periſhed in the attempt, but the *Moors*, growing tired with waiting for ſo little plunder, would not let us ſtay upon the rocks, but drove us all up; I then, with the captain's approbation, went and made humble ſupplication by ſigns to the Baſhaw, who was in his tent, with many other *Moors*, dividing the valuable plunder. He underſtood me at laſt, and gave us leave to go down, ſending ſome *Moors* with us. We carried firebrands down, to let the poor ſouls upon the wreck ſee we were ſtill there ready to aſſiſt them. About 9 at night, finding no more men would venture upon the rope, as the ſurf was again greatly increaſed, we retired to the tent, leaving, by the laſt man's account, between 30 and 40 ſouls ſtill upon the wreck. We now thought of ſtowing every body into the tent, ſo began by fixing the captain in the middle; then made every one lie down on their ſide, as we could not afford them a breadth; but after all, there were many took eaſier lodgings in empty caſks.

*Dec.* 1. Moderate and fair weather; in the morning the wreck was all in pieces upon the rocks, and the ſhore quite covered with lumber. The people upon the wreck all periſhed about one in the morning. At one in the afternoon we called a muſter, and found our number to be 220, ſo that there were 130 drowned.

*Dec.* 2. Moderate and fair weather. We ſubſiſted entirely on the drowned ſtock, with a little ſalt pork to reliſh it, and the flour made into cakes; all which we iſſued regularly and ſparingly, not knowing whether we ſhould have any thing from the *Moors* or not, as they ſtill continued to be very troubleſome, wanting to rob us of the canvaſs which covered our tent. At two in the afternoon, a black ſervant arrived, ſent by one Mr. *Butler*, a *Dane*, factor to the *Daniſh Africa* company at *Saffy*, (a town about 30 miles off) to inquire into our condition and give us aſſiſtance. The captain wrote him a letter, the man having brought pens, ink, and paper; and the finding there was one who offered us help, greatly refreſhed our heavy hearts.

*Dec.* 3. Moderate weather, ſometimes rainy. In the afternoon we received a letter from Mr. *Butler*, with ſome bread, and a few other neceſſaries.

*Dec.* 4. Moderate weather. The people were employed in picking up pieces of ſail, and what elſe the *Moors* would permit them. We put the people into meſſes, and ſerved the neceſſaries we received the day before. They had bread, and the fleſh of the drowned ſtock. In the afternoon we received another letter from Mr. *Butler*. At the ſame time we had a letter from Mr. *Andrews*, an *Iriſh* gentleman, a merchant at *Saffy*. The *Moors* were not ſo troubleſome now as before, moſt of them going off with what they had got.

*Dec.* 5. Squally weather, with rain. The drowned ſtock was all expended; the people employed at low water to gather muſcles. At ten in the morning Mr. *Andrews* arrived, and brought a *French* ſurgeon with him, with ſome medicines and plaiſters, which many of the bruiſed men ſtood in very great need of.

*Dec.* 6. Squally rainy weather. We ſerved one of this country blankets to every two men, and pampooſes (a ſort of ſlippers) to thoſe who were moſt in need of them; theſe ſupplies were brought by Mr. *Andrews*. The people were forced to live now upon muſcles and bread, theſe villainous *Moors* having deceived us and not returned, though they promiſed to ſupply us with cattle.

*Dec.* 7. Dirty ſqually weather, with rain; the people employed in gathering muſcles and limpets. The *Moors* began to be a little civil, for fear the emperor ſhould puniſh them for their cruel uſage of us. In the afternoon a meſſenger arrived from the emperor at *Sallee*, with orders in general to the people to ſupply us with proviſions. Accordingly, they brought us ſome poor bullocks, and lean ſheep, which Mr. *Andrews* purchaſed for us; but at this time we had no pots to make broth in, and the cattle were ſcarce fit for any thing elſe.

*Dec.* 8 and 9. Squally weather with rain.

*Dec.* 10. In the morning we got every thing ready to march to *Morocco*, the emperor having ſent orders for that purpoſe, and camels to carry the lame and the neceſſaries. At nine we ſet out with about 30 camels, having got all our liquor with us, divided into hogſheads, for the conveniency of carriage on the camels. At noon we joined the crews of one of the tranſports, and a bomb tender that were wrecked about three leagues to the Northward of us, then every body was mounted upon camels, except the captain who was furniſhed with a horſe. We never ſtopt till ſeven in the evening, when they procured us two tents only, which would not contain one third of the men; ſo that moſt of them lay expoſed to the dew, which was heavy and very cold. We found our whole number to be 388, including officers, men and boys, three women, and a young child, which one of the women brought aſhore in her teeth.

*Dec.* 11. We continued our journey, attended by a number of *Moors* on horſeback; at ſix in the evening we came to our reſting place for the night, and were furniſhed with tents ſufficient to cover all the men.

*Dec.* 12. At five in the morning we ſet out as before, and at two in the afternoon ſaw the emperor's cavalcade at a diſtance. At three, a relation of the emperor's named *Muli Adriſs*, came to us, and told the captain it was the emperor's orders, he ſhould that inſtant write a letter to our governor at *Gibraltar*, to ſend to his *Britannic* majeſty, to know whether he would ſettle a peace with him or not. Capt. *Barton* ſat down directly upon the graſs, and wrote a letter, which being given to *Muli Adriſs*, he went and joined the emperor again. At ſix in the evening we came to our reſting place for the night, and were well furniſhed with tents, but very little proviſion.

*Dec.* 13. We were deſired to continue here till the men were refreſhed, which they were much in need of; they brought us more proviſion than before. This morning Lieut. *Harriſon*, commanding officer of the ſoldiers belonging to lord *Forbes*'s regiment, died ſuddenly in the tent; in the evening, while we were burying him, the inhuman *Moors* diſturbed us by throwing ſtones and mocking us.

*Dec.* 14 and 15. We found the *Moors* had opened lieut. *Harriſon*'s grave and ſtript the body.

*Dec.* 16. We continued our journey; at four in the afternoon came to our reſting place, pitched the tents, and ſerved the people with proviſion. Here ſome of the country *Moors* uſed our people ill, as they were taking ſome water from a brook; the *Moors* would always ſpit in the veſſel before they would let them take any away. Upon this, ſome of us went down to enquire into it, but were immediately ſaluted with a ſhower of ſtones, we run in upon them, beat ſome of them pretty ſoundly, put them to flight, and bro't away one, who thought to defend himſelf with a long knife. This fellow was ſeverely puniſhed by the alcaide who had the conducting of us.

*Dec.* 17 and 18. We proceeded on our journey; at three in the afternoon came to the city of *Morocco*, without having ſeen one dwelling houſe in the whole journey. Here we were inſulted by the rabble, and at five were carried before the emperor, ſurrounded by 5 or 600 of his guards. He was on horſeback before his palace gate, that being the place where he diſtributes juſtice to his people. He told captain *Barton*

by an interpreter, that he was neither at peace or war with *England* and that he would detain us till an ambaſſador came from *England* to ſettle a firm peace. The captain then deſired that we might not be uſed as ſlaves; he anſwered haſtily, We ſhould be taken care of. Then we were directly thruſt out of his preſence, conveyed to two old ruined houſes, and ſhut up amidſt dirt and innumerable vermin of all ſorts. Mr. *Butler*, (being here upon buſineſs) came and aſſiſted us with victuals and drink, and procured liberty for the captain to go home with him to his lodging; he likewiſe ſent ſome blankets for the officers, with which we made a ſhift to paſs the night pretty comfortably, as we were very much tired and fatigued.

*Dec.* 21. At nine this morning, the emperor ſent for the captain and every officer to appear before him. We immediately repaired to his palace, where we remained waiting in an outer yard two hours; in the mean time, he diverted himſelf with ſeeing a clumſy *Dutch* boat rowed about a pond by four of our petty officers. About noon we were called before him, and placed in a line about 30 yards from him. He was ſitting in a chair by the ſide of the pond, with only two of his chief alcaides by him. After viewing us ſome time, he ordered the captain to come forward; and, after aſking him a good many queſtions concerning our navy, and where our ſquadron was going, we were alſo called forward by two and three at a time, as we ſtood according to our rank; then aſking moſt of us ſome very inſignificant queſtions, and taking ſome to be *Portugueſe* becauſe they had black hair, and others to be *Swedes* becauſe they had white hair, he judged none of us to be right *Engliſh* except the captain, the ſecond lieutenant, and myſelf, and the enſign of the ſoldiers; but aſſuring him we were all *Engliſh*, he cry'd *Bonno*, and gave a nod for our departure; to which we returned a very low bow, and were very glad to get to our old ruined houſe again. Our number, at this time was 30, from higheſt to loweſt.

*Dec.* 25. Being *Chriſtmas* day, read prayers to the people, as uſual in the church of *England*. The captain received a preſent of ſome tea and loaves of ſugar from one of the queens, whoſe grandfather had been an *Engliſh* renegado.

*Dec.* 26. This afternoon we heard the diſagreeable news, that the emperor would oblige all the *Engliſh* here to work the ſame as the other chriſtian ſlaves, excepting the officers that were before him on the 21ſt inſtant.

*Dec.* 27. At ſeven this morning an alcaide came and ordered the people all out to work, except thoſe who were ſick; and, by interceſſion, 8 were allowed to ſtay every day as cooks for the reſt, which they took by turns throughout the whole number. At four in the afternoon the people returned, ſome having been employed in carrying wood, ſome in turning up the ground with hoes, and others in picking weeds in the emperor's gardens. Their victuals was got ready by the time they came home.

*Dec.* 28. All the people went to work as ſoon as they could ſee, and at four in the afternoon, the people returned; two of the ſoldiers had 100 baſtinadoes each, for behaving in a diſreſpectful manner, while the emperor was looking at their work.

*Dec.* 30. Capt. *Barton* received a kind meſſage from the emperor, with his leave to ride out, or take a walk in his gardens, with any of his officers.

From this time the men continued in the ſame ſtate of ſlavery till *April*, when their ranſom having been ſettled, they ſet out for *Sallee*, attended by a baſhaw, and two ſoldiers on horſeback. They had a ſkirmiſh the fourth day of their march, with ſome of the country *Moors*. It began by ſome of the men in the rear ſtopping to buy ſome milk at a village, for which the *Moors* wanted to make them pay an exorbitant price after they had drank it, which the men would not comply with; upon this the *Moors* began to beat them, which the men returned, and, more coming to aſſiſt, they maintained a ſmart battle, till they grew too numerous; in the mean time ſome rode off to call the guard, who inſtantly came up with their drawn ſcymitars, and dealt round them pretty briſkly; in the interim we were not idle, and had the pleaſure to ſee the blood trickling down a good many of their faces. The guards ſeized the chief man of the village, and carried him with us to the baſhaw, who was our conductor; who, having heard the cauſe, diſmiſſed him without farther puniſhment, in conſideration of his having been well drubb'd by us.

The 22d of *April* they got to *Sallee*, and pitched their tents in an old caſtle, whence they ſoon afterwards embarked on board the *Gibraltar*, which landed them at *Gibraltar* on the 27th of *June*, and on the 29th, they ſailed for *England* in the *Marlborough* ſtoreſhip, and arrived ſafe on the 7th of *Auguſt*. Capt. *Barton*, with his officers, were tried for the loſs of the ſhip and honourably acquitted.

## LONDON, *October* 1.

IT is reported that an expreſs has been diſpatched to the Earl of Briſtol, our Miniſter at Madrid, to demand of the Spaniſh court, a copy of a treaty, ſigned the 25th of Auguſt, between the Spaniſh and French courts, and on refuſal thereof, to leave that court.

The rumour that prevails abroad, and indeed at home, of a Spaniſh war, is to the judicious part of mankind very ſurpriſing. We have had no difference ſince the laſt peace with that crown, have ſhewn on all occaſions a ſingular regard for her flag, and have beheld her proſperity with an eye of complacence. On the other hand, it is not eaſy to diſcern what intereſt this nation can have in quarrelling with us; we form no claims upon them, we have traverſed none of their ſchemes, we have entered into no negociations that can be prejudicial to them, and therefore it is very difficult to comprehend why a people ſo juſtly eſteemed for their prudence and policy, ſhould grow weary of a peace which has had ſo favourable an influence upon all their affairs, or be diſpoſed wantonly to enter into a war with thoſe who are in ſo good a condition as we are to defend ourſelves.

It is ſaid the expedition fleet will conſiſt of twenty men of war, four bombs, four fireſhips, beſides frigates and ſome armed ſhips, with upwards of one hundred ſail of tranſports.

*October* 3. Several fire ſhips are fitting out in the river, and ordered to be completed as ſoon as poſſible.

Commerce is at ſuch a height at this time, that at the Cuſtom-Houſe, the Bank, and other Public Offices, they are obliged to do buſineſs extra hours, and employ ſupernumeraries.

We hear that Gen. Lally, lately arrived from the Eaſt-Indies, has leave to depart this kingdom, and that the ſooner he goes, it will be the more agreeable.

*Oct.* 6. Yeſterday M. Lally ſet out for France, on his parole of honour.

It is ſaid that the ſame ſum will be raiſed for carrying on the war next year, as was the laſt, viz. twelve millions; and that a ſcheme has been propoſed for raiſing it at 4 per cent. for 40 years, and a lottery ticket of 10 l. The 4 per cent. for 40 years, they reckon will be worth 19 l. and the lottery ticket 11 l. which will be 30 l. to every ſubſcriber of 100 l. which makes it equal to the preſent 3 per cents. if they ſhould fall to 70.

*October* 8. Yeſterday the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; late Secretary of State, was ſome hours with the King at St. James's.

The laſt letters received at the Hague from Paris were filled with the preparations for war.

A letter from Torgau, by the laſt mail, runs thus: "The ſeparation of the Auſtrian and Ruſſian armies has already enabled the King of Pruſſia to open his communications for the better ſubſiſtence of his troops; altho' it may, with great truth, be ſaid, that no inhabitants, during this war, have been more barbarouſly ravaged and plundered than the Sileſians have been for theſe two months paſt; ſo that proviſions and forage are become extremely ſcarce throughout all that part of the country. Such barbarous ſcenes of ſavage brutality were committed by the Ruſſians in their retreat to Parchwitz, as were quite ſhocking to humanity, and cannot be mentioned without the utmoſt horror; not content with debauching the innocent wives and daughters of the beſt inhabitants of the different villages they paſſed through, they even ſtript them of their very clothes, and afterwards turned many hundreds of them naked into the ſtreets; all the clothes, proviſions, and the beſt of their furniture, were carried away; and what they could not carry off, they either burnt or broke to pieces; to endeavour to prevent theſe outrages was certain death, as numbers too fatally experienced."

*October* 10. Yeſterday the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt was at Court, and went to Hayes's to dinner.

*Extract of a Letter from Paris, October* 2.

"The conſequences of the preſent war ſo far merited the attention of Spain, that we have all along flattered ourſelves that, for her own Intereſt, ſhe would at length embrace ours, and make a common cauſe with us againſt the Engliſh. This hope now ſeems to be very near reality; at leaſt we are fond of perſuading ourſelves that the report of a treaty lately concluded between our Court and that of Madrid, is not void of foundation; and though the public know not the nature nor conditions of this treaty, that it exiſts may be quite ſufficient for drawing a favourable omen in relation to the future treaty of peace. If, as ſome preſume, Spain will furniſh 40 ſhips of the line, and 20 frigates, to join all thoſe that we ſtill have at Breſt, Rochfort, Toulon, and other ports, they will certainly form a very formidable fleet, and dread and apprehenſion may ſucceed the contempt that has been expreſſed for our marine."

The letters from Hamburgh of the 29th ult. give an account of Gen. Platen's arrival with his corps before Colberg, which continued to make a brave defence.

The five thouſand waggons which Gen. Platen deſtroyed, were laden with proviſions enough to ſerve the whole Ruſſian army for 3 Weeks at leaſt.

It has been computed, with tolerable certainty, that the demand for almoſt every ſpecies of goods manufactured in Great-Britain, and exported to our American Colonies, has been, to the amount of 250,000 l. ſterling, more this year than was ever known before; and as, by our late acquiſitions on that continent, various ſources of trade are opened, not only with reſpect to England, but alſo to the American iſlands and provinces themſelves, and the number of their inhabitants are continually encreaſing, it muſt afford matter of exceeding joy and conſolation to every true Briton to reflect, how greatly the nerves and ſinews of war are braced up and ſtrengthened, by the flouriſhing ſituation of trade and commerce in theſe happy kingdoms, while that of our enemies languiſhes in proportion.

A late reſignation has given occaſion for many conſiderable wagers among the ſporting gentry, that a reinſtation will ſoon take place.

If the terms of peace had been agreed to, Mr. Buſſy was to be veſted with the character of Miniſter Plenipotentiary: And he was ſo confident of ſucceeding, that he had ordered a card from a copper-plate to be worked with this title, which was finiſhed and delivered.

It is ſaid that the French had agreed to every preliminary demanded for a peace, and a day was fixed; but the Spaniards, in the interim, offered, on certain terms, to lend them ſhips and money.

*Extract of a Letter from Cologn, Oct.* 2.

"Since the negotiation with England was ſuſpended, they are preparing for war in France with the greateſt earneſtneſs. New vigour hath already been given to the operations of the French armies in Germany; and meaſures are taking by the Admiralty Office to give life to the marine. Some uſeful and œconomical regulations have been made in the ſea ports; there are ſtill 36 ſhips of war left, which will be fitted for ſea. Some rich merchants have offered the King their purſes. But at Paris they talk of much higher projects or events. It is aſſured, that an offenſive and defenſive treaty is actually concluded between France and Spain; that the latter gives the former thirty millions, and 47 ſhips of war and frigates, in caſe England ſhould refuſe to liſten to juſt and equitable conditions of peace. It is aſſerted, that this treaty was ſigned on the feaſt of St. Lewis: It is further added, that the King of Spain is to marry Madame Victoire. This Princeſs is not young, it is true, being born in 1733; but as the Catholic King hath heirs already, her age will be no objection."

Letters from Paris, by the Way of Holland, ſay, That to judge from the preparations for war in all parts of France, one would imagine that the Miniſtry were meditating the conqueſt of whole kingdoms. Each Miniſter is doubly diligent in his proper department; and by means of the reſources which have been furniſhed by the credit of Meſſ. Paris de Montmartel and De la Borde, the people will not be oppreſſed with new taxes to defray the expences of the next campaign. Thoſe two gentlemen have promiſed to ſupply the King with fifteen millions of livres every month; and if this ſum ſhould not prove ſufficient, to increaſe it to twenty millions.

Theſe letters further inform us, that the French King, being willing to convince all Europe of his ſincere inclination to peace, and that it was not owing to him, that the negotiations of M. Buſſy and M. Stanley had not the deſired ſucceſs, hath ordered an account of the whole negociation to be printed at the Louvre.

The negociation was broke off (theſe letters ſay) becauſe England inſiſted, before ſhe would conſent to the ceſſion of any part of her conqueſts, that France ſhould renounce her alliance with the Court of Vienna. Theſe letters alſo mention the intended marriage of the King of Spain with a daughter of France.

## NEW-YORK, *December* 14.

There were at the Havannah, about ſix Weeks ago, no leſs than twelve Spaniſh Men of War of the Line, a Ship of 60 Guns juſt launched, and another of the ſame Force on the Stocks.

*Dec.* 17. On Tueſday laſt arrived a Sloop, Capt. Geary, in 18 Days from Bermuda, by whom we hear that a dangerous Conſpiracy, among the Negroes, was lately diſcovered there, not two Days before it was to have been executed. The Particulars of this horrid Plot, ſo far as we have heard, are as follow, viz. That it had been in Agitation above 6 Months, a Number of very ſenſible Fellows, very much in Credit with all the white People that knew them, and capable of managing moſt Sorts of Buſineſs, having been concerned; by the Means of thoſe, the Plot was communicated, and became general among the Negroes over the whole Iſland. They collected, by little at a Time, a conſiderable Quantity of Powder, and found Means to get a Number of Muſkets, and other Fire Arms. They had appointed Captains, and other Officers, and allotted them their proper Stations. On Sunday a Captain, and a ſufficient Number of his Men, were to ſurround each of the Churches, and Meeting Houſes in the Iſland, in the Time of Divine Service, who were to ſhut the Doors, and murder the People; and then alſo murder all the remaining Men in the Iſland, except Three; one of whom was to be the Governor, the other two were Seamen, reſerved to carry them, after ſome Time, to ſuch a Place as they ſhould chooſe. They

They had judiciously concerted every Part of this Plot; there was not the leaſt Suſpicion of it, when on the Friday Night before the fatal Sunday, a young Man, an Apprentice, going to his Maſter's Houſe, left the Road, and croſſed the Fields, as being nearer; in his Way lay a thick unfrequented Wood, where hearing People talk, he approached ſo near as to overhear a great Part of their Deſign; and he preſently knew one of the principal Actors by his Voice.

He then withdrew undiſcovered, and the next Day informed a Magiſtrate. The Fellow that was known was immediately ſecured, having been a Kind of Intelligencer, and one of the moſt active among them. He turned King's Evidence, great Numbers were taken up, and more expected, ſeveral had been burnt, and the whole Iſland was under a general Conſternation.——It is ſaid the Negroes are thrice as many as the Whites.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 7.

Our Rivers are now almoſt clear of Ice.

Laſt Month Died here, Mr. HENRY CROUCH, Carver, who was deem'd by good Judges to be as ingenious an Artiſt at his Buſineſs, as any in the King's Dominions. Some Months before he Died, he employed himſelf in cutting or raiſing out of the ſolid Wood, a Number of Figures to put over a Mantle Piece: In the Center, ſits *Britannia*, on a Pedeſtal (to which hangs a Medal with the Buſto of Mr. *Pitt*) amid the Trophies of War, with a Scepter in one of her Hands, and an Olive Branch in the other; on her Right, in a proſtrate Poſture, is a Female Figure repreſenting *France*, offering a Scroll at the Feet of *Britannia*; a little further off lies a Figure repreſenting *Envy*, ſtruck Dead by *Jupiter*, who ſits above with a Pair of Scales in his Hand; on the ſame Side is *Ceres* with the Cornucopia pouring out her Plenty to *Britannia*; *Fame*, with her Trumpet; and ſeveral other curious Figures: On the Left of *Britannia*, is *Victory* introducing *Peace*; *Minerva*; *Fortitude*; *Neptune*; *Mercury*; and ſundry other Figures; old *Time* above, with a Scythe in one Hand and a Pair of Callipers in the other, meaſuring the Globe. It has a neat carv'd Border, and Canopy at Top with Curtains Folded. The Whole executed in ſo maſterly a Taſte, and with ſuch Symmetry of Parts, that it would be an Ornament even in a Palace. And altho' Mr. *Crouch* had very little Notice taken of him, and lived ſomewhat obſcurely, yet it muſt be allowed, that HE CUT A GOOD FIGURE IN LIFE.

☞ *We heartily greet our Readers with the Compliments of the Seaſon.*

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*Annapolis*, 6th *January*, 1762.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to his Excellency the Governor, That on the 25th Day of *December* laſt, in the Evening, a Robbery was committed in the Houſe of *Charles Carroll*, Eſq; of *Annapolis*, by breaking open the Cheſt of *John Rereſby*, and taking thereout, Pieces of Eight and *Pennſylvania* Paper Money to the Value of Fifty odd Pounds Currency, by Perſons unknown: His Excellency, for the better Diſcovery, and bringing to Juſtice, the Perſons who committed the ſaid Robbery, doth promiſe his Lordſhip's Pardon to any one of them, who ſhall diſcover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices in the ſaid Fact, ſo that he, ſhe, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

*Signed* per *Order*,

J. ROSS, Cl. Con.

AND as a further Encouragement, the Subſcriber doth promiſe TWENTY POUNDS Reward to any one who ſhall make a Diſcovery of any Perſon or Perſons concerned in the above mentioned Robbery, ſo that he, ſhe, or they, be brought to Juſtice, and convicted thereof.

CHARLES CARROLL.

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*Port-Tobacco*, *December* 29, 1761.

AS the Subſcriber is going to remove ſhortly to the Colony of *Virginia*, ſhe hereby gives Notice to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *John Kinſman*, deceaſed, to come and ſettle, and pay off their Accounts immediately, otherwiſe they may be ſure of being ſued or warranted againſt *March* Court next enſuing. And,

All Perſons who have any Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring their Accounts in, duly authenticated, and they ſhall be paid off.

THE Subſcriber ſtill keeps TAVERN, at the Sign of the Ship, in PORT-TOBACCO, where all Perſons may depend on the beſt of Uſage, from

*Their humble Servant*,

JANET KINSMAN, Adminiſtratrix of *John Kinſman*.

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*To be* SOLD *at* PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Thurſday the Eighteenth of* March *next, at the Houſe of* Arthur Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town, *in* Frederick *County*,

THE following Tracts of LAND, late the Eſtate of Mr. *James Wardrop*, deceaſed, all lying in *Frederick* County.

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| One Tract called *Hazard*, lying on *Little Conococheague*, containing - - | 790 |
| One Ditto called *Partnerſhip*, lying on the Weſt Side of *Mamckaſy*, below the Upper Ford, - - - - - - - - | 280 |
| *Dear Bought*, lying on a Draught of *Anti-Eatam*, near the Head of a Spring at *Thomas Anderſon*'s old Place, - - | 500 |
| *Green Spring*, lying on the Eaſt Side of a Run about 50 Perches below the *Green Spring*, - - - - - - - - | 210 |
| *Cool Spring*, lying about a Mile from *John Burgeſs*'s, and near the main Road that leads thro' *Frederick-Town*, - - | 75 |
| *Nut Spring*, lying about 8 Miles from *Frederick-Town*, on a Run call'd *Mill-Creek*, that runs into *Kittockton Creek*, | 114 |
| *John's Delight*, lying on a ſmall Run called *Curry's Branch*, at the Foot of *Shanendore Mountain*, near *Curry's Gap*, | 104 |
| *Bloomſbury*, lying Half a Mile from *John Burgeſs*'s Houſe, - - - - - - | 104 |
| *Piney Hill*, lying about 8 Miles above the Mouth of *Conococheague*, on the Eaſt Side of *Lick Run*, near *Patowmack* River, | 86 |
| *Brentford*, lying near *John George Arnold*'s, on the Weſt Side of the Road leading from *Conococheague* to *Frederick-Town*, - - - - - - - - - | 35 |
| *Oxford*, lying near a Branch called *John Chryſtee's Spring Branch*, on the North Side of the main Road leading thro' *Frederick-Town*, by *Robert Evans*'s, | 54 |
| *Red Oak Level*, joining to a Tract of Land called *Needwood*, formerly laid out for Col. *Thomas Creſap*, - - - - - | 100 |

For Title, or Terms of Sale, apply to

JAMES DICK.

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STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber's Plantation, near *Bladenſburg*, ſome Time in *October* laſt, a Bright Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high, ſhe has a Star in her Forehead, and one of her hind Legs grey almoſt to the Ham, tho' not very perceivable. It is not certain whether ſhe is branded or not; if ſhe is, it is thus, T G.

Whoever informs the Subſcriber of the ſaid Mare, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall receive a Piſtole Reward.

1 THOMAS GANTT, the Third.

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THERE is at the Plantation of *William Beaſman*, living near the Falls of *Patapſco*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Bright Bay Mare, about 3 Years old, has three white Feet, and a Blaze Face, but is neither dock'd or branded.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1 nd 31 5

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SPANISH DOLLARS for LONDON BILLS of EXCHANGE.

3 WALTER DULANY.

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*LATELY PUBLISHED, and to be had at the* PRINTING-OFFICE, *(Price ſingle* 8 *Coppers)*

THE *MARYLAND* ALMANACK for the Year of our LORD 1762.

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*Agreeable to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of the Reverend* Jacob Henderſon, *deceaſed, will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the Twenty-fifth Day of* February *next, at his late Dwelling-Houſe in* Prince-George's *County*,

A CHOICE Parcel of Country-born Slaves, that are young and healthy; among which are ſeveral good Cartmen, Ploughmen, Mowers, and a Cooper and Carpenter.

Alſo, Hogs, Horſes, Sheep, and Houſhold Furniture.

The Sale to be in Sterling, and Time for Payment given till the firſt of *Auguſt* next, at which Time, ſhould Payment be made in good Bills of Exchange, no Intereſt will be demanded, by

3 ROBERT TYLER, Executor.

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*Upper-Marlborough*, *December* 2, 1761.

*To be* SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBER,

A COMPLEAT SETT of large SCALES and WEIGHTS, fit for an Inſpection Houſe.

ALEXANDER SYMMER.

4

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*Baltimore* County, *Nov.* 25, 1761.

STOLEN from the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in the Fork of *Gunpowder* River, a Bright Bay Mare, well ſpread, 13 Hands high, 8 Years old, a Star in her Forehead, a natural Pacer, and branded thus X.

Alſo, a Dark Bay Horſe, a natural Pacer, 14 Hands high, with a white Spot over one of his Eyes, branded as the Mare. 3

Likewiſe, Two Saddles, one pretty good, high before, the other low before, with a Patch on the Pommel, new Stirrup Leathers, and a new Houſing to it. Whoever apprehends the Thief, ſhall be Rewarded with Forty Shillings, or ſecures the ſaid Horſe, Mare, and Saddles, with Eight Pounds, and for either the Horſe or Mare, with Four Pounds, paid by ABRAHAM WRIGHT.

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ALL Perſons who have any Claims againſt the Eſtate of Mr. *Joſeph Hill*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in. Thoſe Indebted are deſired to make immediate Payment. All Perſons Indebted on Bond, *&c.* are deſired to pay the Intereſt as ſoon as it becomes due. X 3

ROBERT PLEASANTS, THOMAS SPRIGG, } Executors.

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*To be* SOLD *by* PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Tueſday the* 12*th of* January, *at the* GOLDEN-BALL, *the lower End of Church-Street, near the Dock*,

A VERY handſome, large, commodious Brick Dwelling-Houſe, 36 Feet by 36 Feet, Two Story High, with a Hip-Roof, a Kitchen, Waſh-Houſe, and two Cellars; there are 5 Rooms on the firſt Floor, 3 with Fire-Places; 6 Rooms on the ſecond, 4 with Fire-Places; and the upper Story all in one with a Fire Place at each End, all compleatly finiſhed. Alſo, 3 Negroes, 4 white Servants, and 5 Horſes with a Cart and Tackling: Likewiſe 362½ Acres of Land, well Timber'd, lying on *Little-Choptank* in *Dorcheſter* County, within Two Miles of a good Landing. X 3

There will likewiſe be Sold, a variety of Houſhold Furniture, conſiſting of Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Looking-Glaſſes, and Kitchen Furniture. Alſo, a very good BILLIARD TABLE.

The Houſhold Goods to be Sold for Currency, the other Articles for Sterling.

If any Gentleman incline to make a private Purchaſe of the Houſe, the Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, who will agree for and diſpoſe of the ſame.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber on Bond or Note, who do not diſcharge them by the 12th of *January*, may depend on being ſued or warranted. JAMES CHALMERS.

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STOLEN from *Piſcataway* Town, on the 24th of *November* laſt, a likely Bay Mare, and a Saddle; the Mare is about 13½ Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus R 2, has ſome Saddle Spots, with one white Spot on the off Thigh, and paces naturally. She is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by one *William Thomas*, who has lately been a Soldier, he is a ſmall Fellow, wears a white Coat and red Jacket, but may change his Dreſs. 5

Whoever brings the ſaid Mare and Saddle to the Subſcriber, living near *Piſcataway*, ſhall have Two Piſtoles for the Mare, and Half a Piſtole for the Saddle, paid by

SAMUEL MIDDLETON MARLOW.

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*Bladenſburg*, *Nov.* 1761.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Tracts of Land adjoining, containing upwards of Twelve Hundred Acres, lying on *Elk-Ridge* about Eight Miles from *Patapſco* Landing. For Title and Terms apply to 5

FRANCIS HATFIELD.

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*Middleſex* County, *Urbanna*, *Nov.* 1, 1761.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, at *Frederickſburg*, the 14th of *October* laſt, 1761, a young Negro Fellow named *Abraham*, about 20 Years old, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a yellowiſh Colour, his Father being a Mulatto. Had on a new Kerſey Coat and Waiſtcoat, with Braſs Buttons and red Mohair Button Holes, a Pair of new Buckſkin Breeches, and has with him a Pair of old *Ruſſia* Drill Breeches, good Shoes and Stockings, a new Bearſkin Great Coat, and a Pair of *Indian* Boots of the ſame Stuff. He went off upon a genteel Grey Mare, about 14½ Hands high, with a bob Tail, ſhod round, and branded on the near Buttock ſomething like an Oval, with an I, part in it and part out. Whoever takes him up, with the Mare, and ſends him to me, at *Urbanna*, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, Ten Pounds. RALPH WORMELEY. 3

*Calvert* County, *December* 10, 1761.

DRIFTED from the Landing of the Subſcriber, about two Miles below *Benedict-Town*, on the 4th or 5th Inſtant, a YAUL that rows with four Oars, about 15½ Feet Keel, Ship built, painted blue, with a freſh Coat of Turpentine, an Iron Flower de Luce on her Stem, and an Iron Chain run through an Auger Hole bored in a Locuſt Poſt. Whoever takes up the ſaid Boat, and will bring her to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by L. HOLLYDAY.

## SCHEME of a LOTTERY.

THE Members of the *Preſbyterian* Congregation in *Kent* County, *Maryland*, find themſelves under the Neceſſity of ſolliciting the Favour and Aſſiſtance of the Public in this Way, in order to enable them to compleat and finiſh their two Meeting-Houſes now building, and alſo to purchaſe a Parſonage or Glebe; that they may be enabled, with Decency, to worſhip GOD, and in a becoming Manner to ſupport a Goſpel Miniſter among them, according to their own Perſuaſion.

They Doubt not but this their laudable Deſign will meet with all proper Encouragement, from all thoſe who wiſh well to the common Cauſe of Religion, and are acquainted with their Circumſtances, eſpecially as the Scheme is well calculated for the Advantage of the Adventurer.

| Number of Prizes. | | Pieces of 8. | | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | of | 1000 | is | 1000 |
| 1 | of | 750 | is | 750 |
| 2 | of | 500 | are | 1000 |
| 3 | of | 250 | are | 750 |
| 10 | of | 100 | are | 1000 |
| 20 | of | 40 | are | 800 |
| 50 | of | 10 | are | 500 |
| 1250 | of | 8 | are | 10000 |
| First drawn Blank | 1 of | 50 | is | 50 |
| Laſt drawn Blank | 1 of | 50 | is | 50 |
| Laſt drawn Blank before the 1000 | 1 of | 25 | is | 25 |
| Firſt drawn Blank after the 1000 | 1 of | 25 | is | 25 |
| Laſt drawn Blank before the 750 | 1 of | 25 | is | 25 |
| Firſt drawn Blank after the 750 | 1 of | 25 | is | 25 |
| 1343 Prizes, 2657 Blanks. | | | | |
| 4000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, are | | | | 16000 |

IN this Scheme there is not two Blanks to a Prize; the Number of high Prizes are as many as in Lotteries conſiſting of 5000 Tickets; the Deduction only 15 *per Cent*; ſo that upon the Whole, this will appear to be one of the moſt favourable Schemes for the Adventurer yet offered to the Public.

The Drawing will begin at *George-Town* as ſoon as the Tickets are diſpoſed of. The Prizes will be publiſhed in the *Maryland* and *Pennſylvania* Gazettes, and the Prize Money paid as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed. That which is not Demanded within Six Months after the Drawing, will be deemed as generouſly given to the Uſe of the Scheme, and applied accordingly.

The following Perſons are appointed Managers, *viz.* *John Hepburn*, Eſq; Meſſrs. *William Raſin*, *Dennis Dulany*, *James Louttit*, *Charles Gordon*, *John Maxwell*, *James Pearce*, *John Schaw*, *James Harriſon* (*Suſquehanna* Ferry), *Hugh Wallis*, and *John McDuff*, who are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in them.

TICKETS are now ſelling by the Managers, at their reſpective Habitations, and by Meſſieurs *Jonas Green*, and *Robert Couden*, at *Annapolis*; by Meſſieurs *David Roſs*, and *Thomas Campbell*, in *Prince-George's* County; by Mr. *John Boyd*, in *Joppa*; by Mr. *Francis Key*, and Captain *George Catto*, in *Cæcil* County; by Meſſieurs *Thomas Ringgold*, and *Thomas Smith*, in *Cheſter-Town*; by Meſſieurs *John Bracco*, and *Matthew Dockery*, in *Queen-Anne's* County; by Dr. *Charles Leith*, at *Talbot* Court-Houſe; by Mr. *John Anderſon*, at *Cambridge*; and by Meſſieurs *William M'Ilvaine*, and *Charles Pettit*, Merchants, in *Philadelphia*.

## TO BE SOLD,

THE new SLOOP *Elizabeth*, now lying at Mr. *Roberts*'s Ship-Yard, with all her Apparel and Furniture, being an extraordinary faſt Sailer, Launched laſt *June*, will carry upwards of Two Thouſand Buſhels of Grain.

For further Particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber in *Annapolis*. ROBERT BRYCE.

*Baltimore*, *July* 1761.

RELIGION, the crowning Excellence of intelligent Nature, claims the Approbation and cloſe Attention of every reaſonable Being, who expects future Bliſs. We are bound from Principles of Gratitude and Intereſt to promote the Honour and Worſhip of the ſupreme Mind, as neceſſary to our own Proſperity, the Good of Society, and future Happineſs of Man. Animated by theſe intereſting Motives, we, of the Preſbyterian Perſuaſion in this Town, deſire, not from Party Views, but from real Principle, to purchaſe a Lot of Ground to erect a decent Church for Divine Service, in which we may worſhip GOD according to our Conſciences. Upon Enquiry we find ourſelves as yet inſufficient to raiſe ſuch a Sum as is neceſſary to accompliſh ſuch an important Deſign, beg Leave therefore to ſollicit the Generoſity of our Fellow-Chriſtians to aſſiſt and encourage us in compleating a ſmall Lottery, at a Time when the Benevolence of our Countrymen is ſo well tried in this Way. We hope our Claim to the public Attention is equal to any that has ſollicited their Notice, and humbly expect that we ſhall meet with general Encouragement.

## SCHEME of the LOTTERY.

| Prizes. | | Dollars. | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 1 | of | 1500 | is | 1500 |
| 2 | of | 750 | are | 1500 |
| 2 | of | 500 | are | 1000 |
| 3 | of | 200 | are | 600 |
| 4 | of | 150 | are | 600 |
| 5 | of | 100 | are | 500 |
| 10 | of | 50 | are | 500 |
| 10 | of | 40 | are | 400 |
| 10 | of | 30 | are | 300 |
| 10 | of | 20 | are | 200 |
| 20 | of | 10 | are | 200 |
| 30 | of | 8 | are | 240 |
| 2482 | of | 5 | are | 12410 |
| 2589 Prizes, 2411 Blanks. | | | Firſt drawn | 30 |
| | | | Laſt drawn | 20 |
| 5000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, are | | | | 20000 |

## CONDITIONS.

THAT the Lottery ſhall be drawn in *Baltimore-Town* as ſoon as the Tickets are diſpoſed of, and previous Notice thereof ſhall be given in This and the *Pennſylvania* Gazette.

That a Deduction of Fifteen Dollars be made from every Prize of One Hundred Dollars, and ſo in Proportion for any greater or leſſer Prize, thereby to raiſe the Sum intended of Three Thouſand Dollars. The Managers appointed are, Meſſieurs *John Smith* and *William Buchanan*, *John Stevenſon*, *Jonathan Plowman*, *William Lyon*, and *Nicholas Ruxton Gay*, of *Baltimore*; Mr. *David McCulloch*, of *Joppa*; Mr. *George Stevenſon*, of *York*; Col. *John Armſtrong*, of *Carliſle*; Dr. *David Roſs*, of *Bladenſburg*; Mr. *Peter Hubbert*, of *Dorſet*; and Mr. *Jonas Green*, of *Annapolis*; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath faithfully to diſcharge the Truſt repoſed in them.

A Liſt of the Prizes will be publiſhed in This and the *Pennſylvania* Gazette, after the Drawing is finiſhed, and the Money paid after the Deduction afore-mentioned. Prize Money not demanded in Six Months after the Publication of the Prizes, to be deemed as generouſly given towards this laudable Purpoſe, and to be applied accordingly.

TICKETS to be had of any of the Managers; of Mr. *Thomas Campbell*, Merchant, at *Nottingham*, and of Mrs. *Ramſay*, at the Head of *Severn*.

*N. B.* Seven Shillings and Six-Pence, *Pennſylvania* Paper, will be taken in Payment for a Dollar, in the Purchaſe of Tickets, and to be paid in like Manner in Diſcharge of Prizes.

*To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,*

A GOOD PLANTATION about four Miles from *Elk-Ridge* Landing, adjoining to Mr. *Caleb Dorſey*'s Dwelling Plantation, whereon is a ſmall Houſe for an Overſeer, a Quarter, and four Tobacco Houſes. 7

For Title and Terms apply to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

*Elk-Ridge* Furnace, *October* 10, 1761.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, Two Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

*James Hall*, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, 40 Years of Age, he is narrow Faced, hollow Eyed, and is very remarkable in his Head, having loſt great Part of his Hair by Sickneſs. Had on when he went away, his working Clothes. 10

*Henry Jones*, about 25 Years of Age, near ſix Feet high, wears his own Hair, he is thin fleſhed, and ſtands pretty upright upon his Legs. He likewiſe had on his working Clothes.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, and brings them to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive if taken above Ten Miles from home, TEN POUNDS, or Five Pounds for either of them, and reaſonable Charges, paid by CALEB DORSEY.

THE Managers of the Reformed CALVINIST Church LOTTERY, in *Frederick-Town*, *Frederick* County, finding that they cannot diſpoſe of the TICKETS in Time to Draw this Month, are obliged to poſtpone the Drawing to the Firſt of *February* next. 9

*Frederick-Town*, *June* 1761.

## SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR raiſing Sixteen Hundred Pieces of Eight, for Building a CHURCH for the Reformed CALVINISTS in *Frederick-Town*, *Frederick* County, to conſiſt of 4000 Tickets at Three Pieces of Eight each, *viz.*

| Number of Prizes. | | Pieces of [illegible]t. | | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | of | 500 | is | 500 |
| 2 | of | 300 | are | 600 |
| 3 | of | 150 | are | 450 |
| 4 | of | 100 | are | 400 |
| 10 | of | 50 | are | 500 |
| 12 | of | 40 | are | 480 |
| 20 | of | 30 | are | 600 |
| 35 | of | 20 | are | 700 |
| 200 | of | 8 | are | 1600 |
| 900 | of | 5 | are | 4500 |
| 1187 Prizes. | | | Firſt drawn Ticket | 40 |
| 2813 Blanks. | | | Laſt drawn Ticket | 30 |
| | | | Sum raiſed | 1600 |
| 4000 Tickets at 3 Dollars each, are | | | | 12000 |

BY the above Scheme there are not 2½ Blanks to a Prize, and the Profits retained are not 15 *per Cent* on the whole.

The Managers appointed are, Meſſieurs *Chriſtopher Edelin*, *Stephen Ranſburg*, *James Dickſon*, *Thomas Schley*, *Conrad Groſh*, *Caſper Shaaff*, *Thomas Price*, *Samuel Swearingen*, *Valentine Adam*, and *William Kimbol*, who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of this Truſt.

A Liſt of the Prizes will be publiſhed in this Gazette, as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed; and paid off without any Deduction.

*N. B.* Seven Shillings and Six-Pence *Pennſylvania* Currency, will be received for each Piece of Eight in the Sale of the Tickets, and the ſame Currency is to paſs upon the ſame Terms in paying off the Prizes.

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers, and at the Printing-Office in *Annapolis*.

WHEREAS the Act of Aſſembly of this Province, made and paſſed in 1733, *for emitting and making current Ninety Thouſand Pounds*, is near Expiring; The Commiſſioners of the Loan Office therefore think it their Duty, to inform all thoſe who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and diſcharge the ſame; otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs. 4

*Signed* per *Order*,

ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

*ANNAPOLIS:* Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-ſtreet*; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.